Sample Contracts M M W

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D. C.,

September 26, 1890.

Mr. O.D.Eaton,
Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions,
of the Presbyterian Church, 53 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Sir:

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby propose and agree to pay from the appropriation "for the industrial and primary education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race", contained in Public Act No. 245, first session 51st Congress, approved August 30, 1890, to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, to aid in the maintenance of its Native Industrial Training School at Sitka, Alaska, a subsidy to be estimated at the rate of thirty dollars ($30) a quarter for each boarding pupil maintained and taught, and ten dollars ($10) a quarter for each day pupil instructed in said school, provided the total amount paid under this agreement shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars($15,000).

Said subsidy will be disbursed quarterly upon duplicate vouchers, for the three remaining quarters of the fiscal year 1891, upon presentation to me of sufficient evidence that said school has been maintained in good faith and in a satisfactory manner during each of the said quarters, accompanied with a report setting forth the names of the boarding pupils and the number of days each has been maintained and taught and the names of the day pupils and the number of days each has attended said school, the number of pupils taught each branch of study and industry, and the names of teachers and employees with their respective departments of work.

If this proposition is satisfactory, please cause the proper officer of the Board to sign the within acceptance of the same in duplicate, and return to me for the approval of the Secretary.

Very respectfully yours,

W. T. Harris
Commissioner.

Native Industrial School Sitka - $15000.00

1.

New York City,

Dec 6th 1890.

In behalf of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, a body corporate under the laws of the State of New York, I hereby accept the within proposition and agree to comply with the several conditions thereof.

Henry Kendall

Cor. Secretary

Seal

At a regular meeting of the Board of Home Missions held Dec. 27 1887. It was Resolved - That Henry Kendall D.D. and Wm Irvin D.D. (corresponding secretaries) are hereby authorized jointly or seperately for and in behalf of this Board to enter into contract with the United States Government for conducting such schools among the Indians as may have been authorized or shall be hereafter authorized by this Board

Attest C. L. Boyd

Rec Sec'y

New York

Jany 27. 1891

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, Jan. 29, 1891.

The within agreement is approved.

J. W. Noble

Secretary.

In duplicate.

8001.

E8891.

Subsidy continued at least through 1893

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington.

August 25, 1891.

Mr. O. D. Eaton,
Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions,
of the Presbyterian Church,
53 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Sir:-

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby propose and agree to pay from the appropriation "for the industrial and primary education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race," to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, to aid in the maintenance of its Native Industrial Training School at Sitka, and its school at Hoonah, Alaska, a subsidy for the school year of nine calendar months beginning September 1, 1891, to be estimated at the rate of ninety dollars ($90) for each boarding pupil maintained and taught, and 30 dollars ($30) for each day pupil instructed in said schools, provided the total amount paid under this agreement shall not exceed thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000).

Said subsidy will be disbursed from time to time upon duplicate vouchers, upon presentation to me of sufficient evidence that said school has been maintained in good faith and in a satisfactory manner during the period in question, accompanied with a report setting forth the names of the boarding pupils and the number of days each has been maintained and taught and the names of the day pupils and the number of days each has attended said school, the number of pupils taught each branch of study and industry, and the names of teachers and employees with their respective departments of work.

If this proposition is satisfactory, please cause the proper officer of your Board to sign the within acceptance of the same in duplicate, and return to me for the approval of the Secretary. Please also forward a certificate that the person signing is authorized to enter into such agreements for the Board.

Very respectfully yours,

W. T. Harris

Commissioner.

184
92

New York City,

September 9th 1891.

In behalf of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, a body corporate under the laws of the State of New York, I hereby accept the within proposition and agree to comply with the several conditions thereof.

Wm Irvin.
Cor. Secy

At a regular meeting of the Board of Home Missions held Dec. 27, 1887.
It was Resolved, That Henry Kendall D.D. and Wm Irvin D.D. Corresponding Secretaries are hereby authorized jointly & separately for and in behalf of this Board to enter into contract with the United States Government for conducting such schools among the Indians as may have been authorized or shall be hereafter authorized by this Board.

Attest
Rec. Secy.

New York
Sept 10. 1891

A.C.D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, January 19, 1892.

The within agreement is approved.

Secretary.

In duplicate.

It is the perspective desire of the Department that the number of the pupils and the attended said school, the number of days each pupil may be absent for each month, and the reasons therefor, shall be reported to the Department by the teacher with each quarterly account.

Please also forward a certificate that the person signing in behalf of the Board is authorized to enter into such agreements for the Board.

Very respectfully,
Commissioner.

Sitka under Mr. Austin

(C O P Y)

Showing general condition at that time. Not important.

New York, Sept. 30, 1892.

Rev. A. E. AUSTIN,

SITKA, ALASKA.

My Dear Mr. Austin;

We want to put before you several matters which have been carefully considered by the representatives of the Board and Woman's Executive Committee, who visited Sitka in June last. Please consider each item very carefully yourself, and consult such of your helpers as may be necessary, especially Mr. Clark, and then send us a written answer to each item separately and in order.

1. We think it best to put the Boys' Hospital in such condition that it can be used for both sexes; they to be separated by having one sex on each floor. Will you give us an estimate of the cost of making the necessary changes?

2. What would you think of using what is now the Girls' Hospital as a Gymnasium, fitted up in an inexpensive manner, for wet days especially?

3. Cannot at least one teacher or Matron (alternately) be with the children at each of their meals, to teach decorum and economy of food?

4. We will recommend $300 to be granted toward the support of

the Teachers' ;Mess, and would suggest "Lucy" (the Governor's servant) as a fitting one for the place. We should want the arrangements to be made by you and the teachers, and in harmony with Governor Knapp and family.

5. Cannot the chicken business, as it was in progress, be stopped, and can it be made a useful part of the Mission and lessen its expenses?

6. The Mangle. What can be done about it? It must be put under the control of some responsible person. We do not want any more accidents caused by it. If there are any more, we shall want it removed. Would not the girls learn laundry work better if they had no mangle?

7. The Drying room and bath tubs. We want a diagram made of the present building and sent to us. We want to put an addition to it and will be glad of any suggestions.

8. If we had a steam wood sawing machine, could any of the boys manage it, and would it be a saving of labor?

9. Cannot the girls be taught cooking, dressmaking and laundry work in such a manner that they will be able to do these things when they have a home of their own?

10. The boys' industries ought to be enlarged. Would it not be better to take the Cooper shop for shoe making and give the present

building up to carpentering, or vice versa? Let them be so managed by alternate detachments of boys, some working in the A.M., others in the P.M., that all of them will learn some trade.

11. We think of sending a teacher in wood carving. What do you think of that?

12. There should be better ventilation in the school rooms. The windows should be fixed to let down from the top. The curtains should roll up from the bottom.

13. There should be more ventilation in the passage-ways, especially that leading to the girls' toilet.

14. We want the grounds improved and beautified, and flowers and plants set out in an ornamental style to give a brighter appearance to the place.

15. As fast as practical we want the place cleared and made ready for gardening, and the boys taught how to produce such vegetables as will help them in the future when they have left the school. The work to be done by the pupils and at little expense.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) O. E. B O Y D.

for the Alaska Com.

Subsidy was continued at least through 1893

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Education,
Washington.

W. H.

October 15, 1892.

Mr. O. D. Eaton,
Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church,
53 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Sir:

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby propose and agree to pay from the appropriation "for the industrial and primary education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race," to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, to aid in the maintenance of its Native Industrial Training School at Sitka, Alaska, and its school at Hoonah, Alaska, a subsidy for the six months beginning September 1, 1892, to be estimated at the rate of sixty dollars for each boarding pupil maintained and taught, and twenty dollars for each day pupil instructed in said schools, provided that the total amount paid under this agreement shall not exceed eight thousand dollars ($8,000), or so much thereof as shall remain of the appropriation for the education of children in Alaska for 1892-1893, after other liabilities against said appropriation have been discharged.

Said subsidy will be disbursed from time to time upon duplicate vouchers upon presentation to me of sufficient evidence that said schools have been maintained in good faith and in a satisfactory manner during the period in question, accompanied with a report setting forth the names of the boarding pupils and the number of days each has been maintained and taught and the names of the day pupils and the number of days each has attended said school, the number of pupils taught each branch of study and industry, and the names of teachers and employees with their respective departments of work.

If this proposition is satisfactory, please cause the proper officer of your Board to sign the within acceptance of the same in duplicate, and return to me for the approval of the Secretary. Please also forward a certificate that the person signing is authorized to enter into such agreement for the Board.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. D. Harris

Commissioner.

Sitka [illegible] Hoonah - $800.00

a

New York City,

November 7th 1892.

In behalf of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, a body corporate under the laws of the State of New York, I hereby accept the within proposition and agree to comply with the several conditions thereof.

[illegible]

Cor. Secretary.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Home Missions held Dec. 27 1887. It was Resolved, That Henry Kendall & and Wm Irwin D.D. Corresponding Secretaries are hereby authorized jointly & severally for and in behalf of this Board to enter into contract with the United States Government for conducting such schools among the Indians as may have been authorized or shall be hereafter authorized by this Board. Attest

Rec. Sec'y

New York,
Nov 7. 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington,
February 10. 1893

The within agreement is approved.

Acting Secretary.

In duplicate.

(C O P Y)

Sitka, Alaska, Nov. 1st, 1892.

Dear Mr. Boyd:

I have given the matters you mention in your letter of Sept. 30th, careful consideration, and have consulted those interested in the different departments, and now give you my conclusions as requested.

1. Boys' Hospital. Think it both wise and economical to alter the present building so that it can be used for both sexes. To do this, I think you would need to build an addition to the present building two stories high. I inclose the plan drawn by Judge Peckinpaugh. The lower part of the addition to be used for the kitchen. The present kitchen and sitting room (Mrs. Paul's) across the south end of the building thrown into one and used as the dining room. The rooms at the north end of the building, (Dr. Thwing's sitting room and kitchen) to be made into one, and used as the boys' sitting room. I am talking of the lower floor, which would be used for boys. Would have to board up the present staircases; they are so narrow and steep, they are totally unfit for use, cannot carry the sick, or a coffin up or down them. The upper floor to be used for the girls, after the present stairs are boarded up on the second floor. This floor would be isolated then. The room across the north end of this floor, used by the Doctor as his bedroom, would be the girls' sitting room, center of the floor the girls' ward, and after the L was built, there would be three rooms across the south end of this floor, for Nurse, Doctor, etc.

The stairs going up from the front door below would admit visitors to these rooms without going through the sick wards. These stairs would be only three feet wide, and from the entry way on the second floor, into which they lead, you can go into all the rooms on the second floor except the girls' sitting room at the north end of the ward. The other stairs which go through the side of the present building down into the L kitchen, would be four feet wide, so that you could carry the sick or wounded into the girls' ward, or carry a coffin down. These stairs would lead into the kitchen and toilet rooms. This plan would prevent the odors from the kitchen going through the main building. The girls could not get out of the ward without going by the nurses' rooms; would fasten one door at night, and make them ring a bell to get out of the other one. I send the carpenter's estimate for lumber to finish the second floor, $119.20; also the estimate for the L, $293.48. We ought to get the ceiling, etc. from Portland. The Rustic and the rough lumber we can get here of Mr. Brady. I have marked the lumber we ought to get from Portland with a * on the carpenter's estimate. If you order it built, it would be well for you to send order to Mr. Wadhams at once from N. Y. It will save time and we may need the hospital any day.

2. The Girls Hospital for a Gymnasium, Mr. Clark says, "Yes": Mrs. Wade says, "No! It is too good a building to tear up, to prepare it for said purpose. Build a shed like the woodhouse, enclosing it all the way to the ground, near both buildings it will not cost much." Mrs. Austin says it will give the boys a good chance to slip away and get into mischief unless they have a teacher with them constantly. We are very short of teachers now. Where will the Doctor live?

3. We have a teacher with the children in the dining-room most of the time, with teachers for every department can always do so.

4. I have Miss Lucy Kinanook in the Teachers Mess, beginning Nov. 1st. I had your letter in my hand ready to start and see the Governor's family, when she came into the sitting room and told us she was to be married to that Marine Vincent the next month (Nov.) He had bought her wedding dress, and she had $75. (excuse fig.) of his money . To make a long and exciting story short, I had them both meet in my room yesterday morning, and she broke the engagement in my presence and gave him back his money. If he bothers her or myself any more, I will have him in the lockup with thumb screws on him. I have had any amount of trouble, some of the ladies have feared violence, as he has threatened to kill any one who tried to prevent his marriage with Lucy. I cannot tell you all, it would be a volume. She is a "brand plucked from the burning" at the last moment.

5. Chicken business is ended. The proprietress has left us and gone to keep a fancy store for Mr. Mills. She gets a much larger salary, and can go picnicking on Sunday as often as she wishes. I am sorry - and very glad. Send us one to take her position as soon as you can find a suitable ~~position~~. I have placed Mrs. Davis in charge, at a salary of $25 per month. She is a Mellekahthan and is doing well, but I do not know how long she will stay with us. The chicken feed from the Mission, from this time on, will be turned into eggs for the benefit of the sick in the Hospital, etc.

6. The girl Flora did not meet with her accident from the Mangle, but by a revolving shaft below the 2nd floor. It was from unheard of carelessness on her part. After bathing, she lay down on the second floor, and let her hair hang down through the crack where the smoke stack comes up, to dry it, when it caught in this shaft. The girls would learn to do laundry work better without the Mangle, but with present help, would <u>never</u> get it done.

7. I send you a diagram of the laundry, its drying rooms, and its bath tubs, etc. I would recommend an addition 15 by 24, two stories high, on the south side of the present building. The west end of said building, beginning east of the door by which you enter the present building. We must have more room to dry our clothes. It has

rained steadily for a month now, with the exception of two days. Mrs. Simpson says she could watch things better if she could have her ironing room on the first floor. Of course this is true. I have drawn three wavy lines on the diagram with my pencil, where I would place the building.

8. I would not advise having a steam wood sawing machine. Our trees are large and it would be expensive to build a tramway with car, etc. to get the logs up to the saw. It takes a cord of wood a day to run the laundry; it would take as much, or more, to run this. Where there is machinery there is danger. Some of the teachers thought it might be a good plan to build a machine to run by horse power one of these days.

9. To questions in this paragraph we say - Yes, with proper help.

10. Mr. Shields likes the building he is in, better than the cooper shop. The partition separating the carpenter shop from the printingroom needs to be torn down so that he would have the whole lower floor. The upper room would be used for storing material, lumber for doors, sashes, blinds, furniture, etc. It needs to be seasoned for such purposes. We will work up quite a trade in this line in a year or two. We need $200 worth of stock on hand all the time. Could pay for it after a time from the profits of the department. The Shoemaker's shop would occupy part of Cooper shop.

11. I do not know how to advise about sending a Teacher in wood carving. If you feel you can enlarge the work, it would be well enough. Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Austin say, "Give us a tin shop." We could furnish tinware for all the Missions, quite an item, and sell to storekeepers.

12. Ventilation all right in the schoolroom. Will order the shades by this Steamer.

13. Have already attended to this matter of ventilation.

14 & 15. Will do all in my power to carry out your wishes in the matters mentioned in those paragraphs, as I have tried to have these things done for more than five years.

Dear Mrs. Wade is a treasure, send us half a dozen more after the same pattern. Have removed the partition in the dining room, and have made the school room into two rooms with folding doors, using the old lumber. With love to all, I must close for this time. Do send us teachers!!

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. E. AUSTIN.

WOMAN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
—OF—
HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BOX L, STATION O. 53 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

1895

MRS. DARWIN R. JAMES, PRESIDENT.
MRS. FREDERICK H. PIERSON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
MISS ELIZABETH M. WISHARD, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECRETARY.
MRS. D. E. FINKS, EDITORIAL SECRETARY.
MISS S. F. LINCOLN, TREASURER.
MRS. C. E. COULTER, COR. SEC. OF FREEDMEN'S DEP'T, 516 MARKET ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

To the Junior C. E. Societies:
My dear young Friends:

In my first letter to you I promised to tell you at my next writing something about the Indian Doctor.

When a native is taken sick the first thing done is to send for the doctor; when he arraives at the house he at once inquires how much they will give him for his services. How many blankets? (For blankets used to be their currency.) After the number is decided upon he begins his work - his servant comes with him bringing a large box full of masks, trinkets, rattles, &c. The doctor is a dreadful looking creature; his hair has never been cut or combed, and it is a matted mass of hair covered with dirt, eagle feathers, &c.; his body is bare to the waist, and from the waist he is dressed with the skin of some animal made in the shape of a short apron; from his belt all manner of trinkets are suspended, such as the teeth of wild animals, carvings made of wood, bond and stone. He carries in one hand a wooden rattle made in shape of a duck, and sometimes has a rattle in each hand. In dancing around the sick one who is lying on the floor, he shakes the rattle and makes fearful contortions of face and limbs, while dancing and leaping up into the air. Sometimes they are known to hold in their mouth a coal of fire.

He looks more like Satan than anything you can imagine; a muffled drum is beaten by some relative or friend of the sick one; the house is dark save only a light from the dim fire burning in the center of the room where the sick one is placed. The house is crowded with dirty, half clothed men, women and children squatting upon the floor with an old blanket wrapped about them. They sit there watching the performance of the medicine man. It is a weird sight I assure you, and a very sad one to a Christian. If the patient shows no sign of recovery after all this long performance is ended the doctor, to save his reputation, says some one has bewitched the sick one, and that is the reason he cannot effect a cure. He then goes through another performance, pretending in this way to find out who the person is that is causing the sickness After deciding upon one (most always one who has no friends to defend him, although in some cases they will lay the charge to the parents of the sick) the victim is taken by force to the house where the sick one lives, the hands are tied with heavy rope, and put behind him, the head is drawn back toward the heels with a rope that is fastened to a stick caught into the hair; then the person is put into a hole in the floor scarcely large enough to contain the body, and left without food or water to suffer the greatest torture until he will confess that he is the witch that has caused the sickness. If the patient shows any sign of recovery after a

days the rope attached to the head is loosened a little to give the prisoner a little relief. Such despair pictured upon the face of a human being I never saw before as I have seen on these poor people who have fled to us in their frenzy before they were captured and tied up, begging us to save them from this terrible torture.

As I sit writing to you my mind reverts to a poor woman, now gone home to glory, who came to us in great haste, saying, "Oh, they say I am a witch and want to tie me up, wont you save me! oh, wont you save me." We did save her, kept her in our home until Mr. Austin could see the people and tell them if they molested her he would have them punished. She afterward became a Christian, and such a dear noble woman she was! I can see her now as she used to stand and with her hands clasped in prayer, pour her whole heart to God beseeching Him for His dear Son's sake to have mercy upon her poor people and save them from their sins, and bring them out of the great darkness into the blessed light of the Gospel. When the Lord took her to himself we felt a great prop had been taken from us for she was ever going about to help us in our work with her people.

I could tell you of many instances similar to the one which I have related. We had a man and his wife who were bound up as witches, when released we hid them away from their accusers for three weeks; the man's wrists were worn to the bone where the ropes had been tied around them. The Indian doctor's power was absolute: what he said must be done at all hazards. He robbed the poor shamefully, taking their homes, blankets, and other belongings away from them, leaving them perfectly destitute. The people feel it is very degrading to be called a witch. A poor old woman tried to kill herself by cutting her throat because her people called her a witch. There is nothing that so wounds their feelings as to be called a witch. When our boarding school was first started a dear little boy came to us in great haste one morning asking that we should take him into our home. He came a long distance about eighty miles, and he had paddled his little canoe all night long, for he and his mother had been tied up as witches and left out doors with a guard to watch them. While the guard slept the little boy succeeded in getting the rope loose from his own hands and then went to his mother and released her. They secured a canoe, got into it and with all their might paddled as fast as they could until they reached Sitka. When he reached us he was so worn and weary he could scarcely speak and at every unusual sound would start and look so frightened fearing some one was after him; for many weeks he would scarcely speak above a whisper and seemed almost afraid of everybody/ He was a frail little boy, but we fed and nursed him and he became so happy and contented with his new friends and lived with us until the Saviour took him to His fold to care for. He gave his heart to Jesus while he was in the school and was quite ready to go and be with Jesus when He called him home. But my dear young friends, I have given you enough of this sad picture, and in my next hope to tell you some of the brighter things in our work.

Yours very sincerely

Mrs. A.E. Austin.

Sitka, Alaska,
March 12th, 1895.

Sitka and Other Stations

At a conference of the Woman's Executive Committee and the officers of the Board with Rev. Sheldon Jackson, held Tuesday, April 9, 1895, the Doctor made the following suggestions:

I am not in favor of having any boarding schools in Alaska, except in the Southeast. Now take Mr. Gould's school for example. He has a number of boys in the Home and all they do for six or seven months in the year is to cut wood for the Girls' School. Mr. Gould has gone into partnership with a couple of white men and they have started a fishery. It is probable that Mr. Gould will use these boys at the fishery during the summer, or at the saw mill, but they do not get their education under him. During the winter they attend the Government School, and would attend it whether they were living at home or in the Presbyterian boarding school. This whole village is supposed to be a Christian one. It is a model village. There are no vices in that village, as they are separated from the white men. The miners do not go there, and there are no vicious white men there at all.

Juneau is very different. There are thousands of white men there, and the larger portion of them are very vicious men. Jackson is so off the line of travel that the white men do not come there and the boys and girls do not come in contact with them, and they are as safe in their own homes as they are in the Presbyterian School, though the influence of the Christian men and women is better than the influence of their parents and that is a little gain.

It is cheaper to hire the boys to cut the wood than to keep them in the school and feed and clothe them. The only supply that does not cost anything is fish. If they need fish all they have to do is to use the seine and at one haul they will get enough to last for some time and enough for the girls to put up in barrels for winter use. The girls do all this work. Your fire wood does cost, but it is cheaper to hire the boys to cut it. During the summer the boys go to the canneries and make a good living.

Mr. Gould would like to build up a training school in that village, but that is the feeling of every missionary in Alaska. They want a Sitka School at Jackson. Mr. Jones wants one at Juneau, and Mr. and Mrs. Thwing want one at Fort Wrangel. (Mrs. James said she understood some of the children would not be in the Government school unless they had the Home to stay in, that they came long distances to be in the Home.) That is partly the case and partly not the case. They have been attracted from neighboring villages and the parents come to the village to have their boys educated, But they might go up to Sitka, ~~xxxx

get hold of them. I think it would be a good thing to have a white man with Mr. Warne.

(Some one said that Mr. Gould had written that they could work towards self-support, and that if he could not have the Boys' Home it would be a disappointment and that it would end his plans for the future.) I would say that Mr. Gould has been, in a measure, trying to follow Mr. Duncan's American imporvements, but Mr. Duncan never found it necessary to put his boys into a Home. He took the boys with their home influence, and gave the parents work. There is no reason why Mr. Gould should not go with the fishery and saw mill and start in and pay the people every week for the work they do. The profits of his fishery will pay his wages and the Church will give the influence and have no expense.

It is impossible to make Sitka a self-supporting school. Capt. Pratt and Gen. Armstrong both said "You must sacrifice self-support if your intention is to develope Chrsitian trained men." In the early years there we hoped to make it self-sustaining, but I have given up all hopes of that. There has been a wrongimpression in regard to the boys in the copper shop. I found that the boys who worked at the cooper trade were just as well as those at the carpenter shop. (Some one asked if they could not sell barrels.) I have had three different cannery men come to me and say they would take all the staves we could manufacture. It would not do to make the barrels and send them 50 or 100 miles, but you could put the staves in bundles and send them any distance, or to these canneries and they would put them together. We have some simple machinery for making these staves and the boys use it. There is a Mr. Smith that has a cannery about twelve miles from Sitka, and he has told me three different times - each year - that he would take all the staves the boys would make. These staves are made of spruce, pine and cedar.

The carpenter, cooper and cooking trades are the only trades that the boys can make a living at. The fishing they know more about than we do. I would shut out shoe making. It is a nice thing to have the shoes mended but I don't consider the instruction worth anything - only the business of repairing. While I was at Sitka I noticed every morning that one of the boys went round and gathered up the shoes to be mended. The shoes maker more than saves his salary by mending the shoes, but as far as the training of the boys is concerned it is of no benefit. In that climate it rains every day in the year and the shoes are soaking wet most of the time and wear out very quickly.

Let the Government appoint the teachers to give the school training and the Church give the religious instruction. We want to teach independent views. We appoint a teacher that will bring about the best results - morally as well as religiously - and that is why we appoint Christian teachers. They may belong to the Presbyterian Church but they are Government teachers. (Some asked if there would be any friction if the Government appointed the teachers and the children still remained in the Homes belonging to the Church.) There is a possibility of friction in the future and when that comes you can stop it but there would not be at present, because I should insist upon the Government teachers being in harmony with the other workers. The reason the school at Sitka has run down is simply because you have had no head until the present. I have not seen Mr. Shull or his work and do not know about his discipline, and I have heard no complaints of his administration. While Mr. Kelley was at the head of that school we turned out as bright young men and women as we have ever had and they were reformed too. We can not be too careful in choosing a superintendent. The teachers - many of them - are as good as can be found the world over, but the trouble has been with the head of the school. I was very sorry Mr. Kelly left the school, as it had reached an efficien-

cy it never has had since. (Some one asked if he would be willing to accept a position at Sitka.) Last year I talked with him about it - it was a long time before you got Mr. Shull and you did not seem to be able to get any one - and said"the Board seem to have trouble to get your successor, would you be willing to go back." He said, "I would if they would give me the invitation, for my heart is in that school." (Some one said that they believed there was in friction in the school while he was there.) I believe there was friction but he did not have control of the school. He was promised control by some of the members of the Board but he did not get it. You must let the Superintendent be the head of the school and not let teachers write to New York and make complaints. The teachers knew that Mr. Kelly could not hurt them no matter how much they complained. You know Christian people can do some things that are very tantilizing.

(Some one asked what teachers could be dispensed with.) You have to have a Superintendent - who is more important than any two teachers there, no matter how energetic they are. The Superintendent is necessary; then you have to have a matron to have charge of the boys' building, and one to have charge of the girls' building; then it is necessary for a woman to be in charge of the sewing room and laundry. I wish we could have a little more system in the laundry, and that the girls could be taught the cutting and making of undergarments for themselves, and yet when I talk to the lady in charge of this department she says it takes all the time to attend to the week's mending, that it is so great they do not have time for any other sewing. It is barely possible you might have to have a dressmaking department for cutting and making of dresses, just like the cooking department. I belive it taxes them to the utmost to do the medning without making undergarments. The little tots do the knitting. They do this when they would not be doing anything else. They do not knit stockings,as they can but them much cheaper than to knit them. The native women spend their time in weaving baskets. I think the making of undergarments a very important thing. They have to go to a millinery and dressmaker in Juneau when they need any thing of the kind, and pay very large prices. I would have less hours in the school room and more in the sewing room, though they are only three hours in the school room now. Many of them are there long enough to get the elementary instructions, and all that they need is to be able to read with some readiness and do just simple addition andsubtraction - simply arithmetic and reading is all that they need.

I don't see why the laundress can not oversee the washing machines and see that the girls have the clothes clean, but also take charge of a large class with the ordinary wash board and wash tubs. There is no reason why they should not have regular instruction in this branch. They can not clean all the clothes for that school without the machines, but the laundress could take the girls in squads and teacher them with the wash-board and tubs.

(It was again asked what teachers could be cut off.) It is pretty difficult to tell what you can cut off. You must have your superintendent, two matrons and your teacher. Why can't the kitchen woman, who takes charge of the kitchen, look after the girls in a systematic way. She can go to sleep and sleep two hours in the morning before dinner, and two hours before supper and have a night's rest after nine o'clock. The matron is at work from five in the morning until nine at night, but the teacher in the kitchen can, after the breakfast is over, get a couple hours of sleep. (Some suggested that the children would be apt to slight their work if no one was watching them.) The teacher could drop in upon them unexpectedly.

Do not have any other training school in Alaska except at Sitka. Every native boy and girl will get the same instruction as they

receive now but at public expense. Do not give up the Girls' Home at Jackson, do not give up the Girls' Home at Juneau, or Chilcat, though they are not so important as at Juneau. The miners do not stop at our Mission at Chilcat but twelve miles further on, but as soon as they stop at Chilcat we will have to look after the girls. Do not have any Homes for the boys. Hire them to cut the wood, which will be cheaper than furnishing food and clothing for them, and they will be glad to earn the money. (Some one asked if they should be sent to Sitka.) Most of them will go to Sitka. All the children go to Sitka. When Mr. Willard left Chilcat twenty of the native children went with him.

(Some one asked why the boys could not work at the carpenter's trade.) The Labor Union is the trouble. Two years ago [illegible] for the erection of a building in Sitka, and the carpenter of the boys' school put in a bid and got it. The entire community held an indignation meeting and sent the strongest kind of a protest to the Secretary of the Interior. They have a Union there - not simply the carpenters but all trades. The majority of the white population, except Mr. Brady, and the Government officials signed the protest that was sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and they will not give the boys a chance to take any outside work.

(Mrs. James asked if the boys could not sell wood.) It takes all the wood they can get to support the school, and now that we are allowing the teachers to use the Mission wood it takes a great deal more, and it takes all the boys' time in summer to get the wood. We could take in washing. The officials of the Navy would be glad to get their washing done by the mission girls and so would the steamers, such as towels, napkins, etc., but the creole or Russian women who make their living by washing would make the cry that the Mission school was taking their bread from them. These boys and girls are tied up just like the prisons in New York are tied up, in regard to work.

I would weeed out the school and send away those that would not amount to anything, especially the boys. The smaller the boy the better the prospect is that you may make something of him, and if you have a trained superintendent he can tell after six months whether the boy will amount to anything. Mr. Duncan would not let a boy stay in after fourteen - turns them out to a day school and they commence to earn a living, and if he makes up his mind that they are not going to be converted he sends them away, for he says he is not going to educate them for the devil.

I think your main effort is with your superintendent, and then when you get the right man give him all the necessary power. Mr. Kelly is the only one that has ever managed the Sitka School successfully, and it was the admiration of everybody. There are more employees in that school now than while he was there and it has not been such a success.

Drop the interpreter. There are always children in every school that would gladly give their services as interpreter, and there is no reason why they should not do so. Willie Wells does not attend to it regularly; he neglects his work. The Sabbath I preached there I took one of the children as interpreter, as Willie Wells had gone to a potlatch in a neighboring village. He acts as if he owned the church and could do as he wished. I do not know how long this has been going on. Tillie Paul is the best interpreter that there is in Alaska. And, by the way, her picture in my report has excited more attention than any other. I have had letters from a number of distinguished people, Judge of the Supreme Court, etc., asking if she is a full-blood. Her husband was a half-breed, but she is a full-blood. When Mrs. McFarland took her she had her face balcked with lamp black, and she looked just as bad as any girl you ever saw in that country.

The contract which should have been paid last June was only paid to Mr. Eaton last week, because we have had to wait until all the

bills are in and then whatever is left we have to divied in these contracts, and that will have to be so on the teacher's salary and then at the end of the year we can take some more. We never turn anything back into the treasury. The teachers would give you an order on the Government from your salary.

If you wish to start the mission at Ketchikan, the Government will pay the salary of the teacher to the amount of $900.00, and build the school house and teacher's residence and put in anybody you can recommend. You should pay $1,200.00 salary, because you ought to have a married man, and $500.00 will be needed for the expenses. Of course we have not received the official reply from the Department of Education, but the confidential clerk told me it would be granted. We have got our plans out for the buildings and we have written for the bids for the erection.

I do not see the necessity of a general matron. Mrs. Austin is remarkably good at letter writing, but she is only general matron in name. The other teachers sit up nights to attend to letter writing and they do as much as she does. You ask me where you can make a cut, and that is where you can make the cut. Mrs. Austin would have done the letter writing the same if you had not paid her. If the minister is supported so that he can support his family the wife is expected to give her services free. The interpreter and general matron could be dispensed with, and then, of course, the shoemaker, but the cooper will take his place.

There are two Government and two mission schools in Sitka. We are going to appoint Roman Catholics as Government teachers, and the children of the Roman Catholics will attend these schools. At Juneau there is a Government school out and out and the children in the Presbyterian Home attend this school. If you will give us control we will fix up one of the buildings with a kitchen department and another with as asewing room, and the children can go outside in the rain to go to the Government school. The buildings are there if you will give us the use of them. I would fix up a sewing room in the cooper shop. I would give the cooper one room on the first floor and would have a cooking room and sewing room on the second floor. The food cooked in the kitchen we could give to your school or to the natives, as they can not sell it. The things cooked in this kitchen your teachers would be very glad to have for their table.

(The first fire proof building in Alaska is to be built at Sitka by Dr. Jackson. It is to be 67feet long, octagon in shape, each side 27 feet long, and will be used as a museum. While he started out to build this alone some others have promised to help him.) The museum will be used for a library (the old one.)

The Board of Home Missions would have to give the Commissioner of Education the use of the building and put the school practically under their control. You could withdraw from that contract any time you wished. The Government would pay one dollar for the rent of the buildings.

(Some one asked what could be done with the building at Jackson.) It would make a good school building for the Government. The Government has a shanty there that Mr. Gould put up and if Providence should blow it down we could use the other buildings, but the old buildings would have to blow down or burn. The boys' building should never have been built at Jackson. Mr. Gould could make use of it if he chose to keep the boys, but I don't think he would keep them very long.

At Ketchikan we expect all the boys of that community to work during the summer and be at no expense to the Government. I would suggest that you take the money of the Georgetown(District of D. C.) Church and put up a little building separate. We take a certain reservation for the Government school, and you could take a reservation for mission

property and put a little house on it. As the Georgetown ladies are so anxious to have the money used for a house for Fred Moore, why not take their money and put up a little building and have Fred act as interpreter. Ketchikan will if the post office for that whole region, some fourteen miles. We not have a boarding school, simply a day school, with the teacher's residence, and if you put up a little cottage for Fred Moore you can hold the grant. Fred is useful to Mr. Jones, but by sending him to Ketchikan it would settle the money with the Georgetown ladies that they have been fuming about for four or five years. There are others who can help Mr. Jones, but the new man down there must have an interpreter and if we do not take Fred Moore we must take some one else - probably one of the Metlahkathla boys, but I hope you will decide quite soon about these Sitka teachers for the Government.

Mrs. James asked how we could pre-empt the land. We pre-empt the land by having it sruveyed and putting up a building thereon. We expect to send for bids for this building next week. You ought to have the land surveyed when the Government has their surveyed. Now is the time to have all your property surveyed. The cannery men have not left a foot of ground for play ground for the Government schools and they are going to have the land surveyed and have it remedied, and now is the time to get in all your claims for land at Jackson, Juneau, Hoonah, and any place where you have a school in Alaska. It is very important our claim in to the Land Commissioner and have him issue a patent. A Government appointee must make the survey. I expect to go to Ketchikan myself and select the land and find out the best place for this cottage. It is on the opposite side of the channel from where the steamers land - opposite the salmon canneries.

I think it would be a good plan to hold up to the boys and girls that if they do well they can be sent to Sitka, and that is the only place where I would feed and clothe the boys. We think Mrs. Heizer would be the one to teach cooking. I think it is necessary to have one with regular training for this department.

I suppose it would be a disappointment to Mrs. Austin not to receive salary, but I don't think she would grieve over it very long. All the other teachers interest people in the work at Sitka as much as she does. The teachers all write letters at night. There is not a teacher there who is not writing letters at night. I think there is always some little power in a letter coming direct from the school to an individual. They say this is a letter for me and that is my correspondent. The teachers are writing letters all the time. I think some of those teachers write as many letters as Mrs. Austin. She has not entertained tourists any more thany any of the other teachers. I don't tell these things willingly, but in case you have to cut down there is where the less injury would be done, if you must cut down, rather than cripple a school like Sitka.

It costs $16.00 per ton to send any goods to St. Lawrence Island or Point Barrow, and a ton occupies 40 cubic feet of space. Such things as choice groceries and dried or canned fruits are very acceptable at these far away stations, and should be sent care of S. Foster & Co., San Francisco, Cali., not to Portland, Oregon. If the standard magazines are sent to me, care of Bureua of Education, Washington, D. C., I will see that they are distributed at St. Lawrence Island and Point Barrow.

Sitka, Alaska, Sept. 22, 1896

To the Board of Home Missions,
of the Presbyterian Church.

Gentleman,

Whereas:--- We the undersigned workers in the Industrial Training School of Sitka, have requested you to remove the present Superintendentfor various urgent reasons:--and

Whereas:--*Since requesting Mr. Shull'sresignation, we have learned that Mr. W. A. Kelly was possibly available for the position of Superintendent and;

Whereas:--- It is our opinion that Mr. Kelly will fill this position most acceptably both to yourselves and to us ;

Therefore ,we request that the position of superintendent be offered to Mr. Kelly.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. Austin
S. J. Austin
B. K. Wilbar, M. D.
Jn. A. Sapman,
John E. Gamble,
Mrs. S. L. Wallace
Esther Gibson
Olga Hilton
Adelia H. Carter.

The Board of Home Missions

OF THE

Presbyterian Church,

~~Box L, Station O.~~ 156 ~~53~~ FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

In order to ascertain the results of the work at Sitka, Alaska *during the present year, and the necessary outlay for next year, the Board asks for definite information regarding the particulars given below. Will you, therefore, please fill the blanks as far as you are able, and return the same to us as early as April 1st next.*

REPORT.

Present number of buildings, twelve *Value, $* [illegible]

Describe them (Chapel, Teachers' Home, etc.), Boys' hall, Girls' hall, Hospital, Church, Store-house, Black-smith shop, Cottage occupied by Mrs. Paul, Chapel, Seward Ind'l Shop., Cabin Floor, Parsonage and Dwelling

No. of present teachers and other workers (give names and describe their work), Fifteen

C. F. Small, sup't, Mrs. Simpson, schoolroom teacher, Mrs. Walzer, schoolroom teacher, Wm. Curtis, Boys' matron, Mrs. Wallace, Girls' matron Mrs. Carter, sewing room, Mr. Curtis, children's class, Mrs. Paul, Deaconry, Mr. Solares, shoemaker, Mr. Gaede, man-of-all-work, Dr. Miller, physician, Miss Gibson, nurse, Mrs. Austin, writing letters, Miss Hilton, cooking teacher, Mr. Peck, carpenter

No. of Day Scholars enrolled during the year, five *Average attendance,* three

No. Boarding Scholars enrolled during the year, Ninety-three *Boys,* 68 *Girls,* 25

Amount collected for tuition or boarding expenses during the year, . . $ None

School expenses, all purposes other than teachers' salaries, ... $ See Treasurer

Series of Text books in use (give list), Readers, Parker, Swinton and Cyr's, Language, Powell, Dalton, Prim. Arith. Eastworth 1st. Arith., Elec. U. S. History, Scarwood, Geo., Frye's el. Physiol. Pathfinder, 1st. Physiol. Blaisdel.

* *No. of scholars making confession of Christ during the year,* six

No. of former scholars making confession of Christ during the year, No date at hand.

No. making confession of faith in Christ from families represented by scholars during the year, Ditto

No. of scholars enrolled in Sabbath-school, All

No. of scholars members of Endeavor Society, ____ *Active,* ____ *Associate,* ____

* Counsel with Pastor in regard to these matters.

NEEDS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

No. of Buildings, None *Estimated cost, $*

DESCRIBE THE NATURE AND SIZE OF BUILDINGS NEEDED.

Repairs and improvements on present Buildings, with estimated cost, . $ 500

SPECIFY THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THESE REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

A great deal of improvement ought to be done, if financial circumstances would permit. From two to three thousand dollars ought to be out upon the premises to put them in anything like proper condition of repair. Both main buildings need new roofsof corrugated iron, repainting inside and out and other repairs inside. The store-house must have a new roof and some place provided where potatoes and other vegetables can be kept from freezing. Worn-out floors in both main buildings will have to be replaced, besides many other slight repairs. It is possible toget along with little tho much ought to be done and must be in time.

No. of additional teachers needed, None at all. *Salaries, $*

DESCRIBE THEIR WORK AND THE NEED OF THEM.

Estimated incidental expenses, all told, aside from teachers' salaries, . $ about two thousand

Estimated amount of tuition and boarding expenses collectible, . . $ none

Complete Inventory of School Furniture and other Supplies on hand.

1team of horses

1 wagon

1 large sled

2 large ""Columbia river"" fishing boats

1 fifty-fathom seine- old and rotten.

1 large water-wheel at river.

1 force pump with piping to mission grounds.

1 wood sawing machine[not in use]

1 doz. cross-cut saws

1 logging jacks

2 eighty pound rafting anchors

1 heavy crowbar

2000 feet heavy rope

2 long rafting chains

1 doz. boom chains

2 rafting augers

In Laundry:

1 steam boiler[new]

1 engine, in good repair

1 steam mangel

1 extractor

1 washer

1 drying room

1 ironing stove

1 heating stove

1½ doz. flat irons

In blacksmith shop:

1 forge and blower

1 anvil

2 hammers

2 chisels

2 formers

1 hand forge

1 iron hand-drill

1 iron vise

1 stove-pipe anvil

3 blacksmith vises

2 pr tin shears

14 apples

3 stock dies
1 large pipe chain
1 large pipe wrench
1 small pipe wrench
2 pipe cutters.

Store Room:

1 good coffee mill, 1½ doz saw files, ½ doz. boxes slate pencils, 5 doz. lamp wicks, ½ doz. stove dampers, 50 ft. round iron rods, 5 gal. lac. oil. 3 fork shovels, 8 shovels, 3½ iron rakes, 1 oil stove, 2 4 tined forks. 1 doz. bales hay, ½ doz. chop feed, 1 doz. saw handles, 1 extrafurnace for coke oven [illegible], 1 doz. [illegible], 50 sheet tacks [illegible], 1 doz. wash boards, 2 doz. boxes school crayon, 3 doz. boxes shoe blacking, 14 shoe brushes, 8 boxes axle greeease, 1 doz. street brooms, 1 tinner's furnace&irons 1 tin of matches, 4 pr. oars 3 doz. jts. stove-pipe, 1½doz.elbows, 1 cooking [illegible], 4 picks, [illegible] 72 sks. flour, 7 boxes crax, 1bbl. syrup 6cxs. soap, 2 sks. rice 10 sks. beans, 1½ gun. bacon, 3 bbl.sugar, 4bbl R. oat 1½lbs.soyal, [illegible] coffee 40 C.lye, 88sapolio, 2½ starch, 30 coarline, 2cases rows., 2sks salt1 ox. dr. grapes,-Continued on extra sheets.

Suggestions and recommendations of Synodical Missionary.

Inventory of Supt's. Office.

1 stove, 1 desk, 1 student lamp, 1 office chair, 2 stool chairs, 1library-case containing 200 miscellaneous books in good condition, 1 old style Hammond type writer, 1 stand for same, 1 letter press with stand brush and towl, 1 set shelves 1 set small scalves, 1 letter basket, 1 clothes basket for papers, 1 mimiograph 1 box steel pens, 7 cts. ink, ½doz. pencil sponges, 1 pad writing paper, 1 box type writer paper, 1 doz. manila envelopes, 1 doz. legal p. paper, 12 doz. lead pencils, 6 boxes plain white envelopes.

Inventory of Shoeshop.

20 qts. [illegible], 1 [illegible] 9 sheep-skin linings, 1½ skins union upper, 6 sides sole-leather, 11doz. pr. tap soles, 100 lbs. nails, 10 gal. [illegible], 6 bottles rubber cement, 2 bxs. eyelet hooks, 1 gr. gross button fasteners, ½doz. emery straps, ½ doz. tan dressing, ½ doz. rasps ,new, 4 new nail scrivers, 1 doz. balls thread, 2 spools linen thread, 2 spools silk, 1 [illegible] with full kit 2 sets boot trees, 2 pr. crimp locks & clamps, 2 iron stands with lasts, 1 soldering machine, 1 Singer [illegible] machine, 20 prs. lasts, 1 eyelet set 1 eyelet-hook set, 2 mop flutes, 1 stove , 2 lamps.

Inventory of Supts. living rooms.

1 set rosewood [illegible].
1 folding bed with mattress and curtains.
2 rockers [one good].
1 small table, 1 [illegible], and 1 [illegible].
5 common stool chairs, 2 carpets [one badly worn],
1 kitchen stove, [hardly fit for use], 1 heating stove, 1 lounge.
1 set book scalves, 1 toilet set, 1 table lamp, 2 wall lamps, 6 window shades,
1 set drawers, 1 small clothes rack, 6 towels, 2 prs. blankets, 6 comfortables.
2 curtain poles, 1 clothes basket, 1 tea-kettle, 1 coal bucket, 1 dust pan.
1 slop pail 1 scrub bucket, 2 wash tubs, 1 wash board, 1 wash boiler, 1 wash basin
4 flat irons. 1 stationary cupboard, sink, work table and floor oil.

WOMAN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
—OF—
HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Mrs. FREDERICK H. PIERSON, Corresponding Secretary.
Miss ELIZABETH M. WISHARD, Young People's Secretary.

Mrs. D. E. FINKS,
Editorial Secretary.
Miss S. F. LINCOLN, Treasurer.

Mrs. C. E. COULTER,
Cor. Sec. of Freedmen's Dep't,
516 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.

CIRCULAR LETTER FOR MARCH, 1897.

ALASKA.

Miss Manning was for some time Assistant Matron at Hydah Mission. When it was found necessary to close that station she was transferred to the Sitka Training Sc ool, where she became Girls' Matron. In writing of the closing of the Hydah Home, Miss Manning says: "Oh, how it made our hearts ache to see those poor children turned out and the doors closed against them because God's children could not afford to give them light. You may meet some of them at the judgment seat, not on the right side, for want of light so freely shed abroad in the East. She writes:-

I think you may enjoy a letter that was written by one of the girls to her mother, who is not living the life she should. The child is about fourteen. She sent it to her mother at Douglass. Not being called for, it was returned to the writer. As I didn't know the writer I opened it. Finding so good a letter, I copied it before I sought her out. I will give it to you in her own words.

"Dear Mother:- I will try to write you another letter. I tell you, I am not going to be ashamed to tell you in what kind of life you are living, all the times keeping on sinning. In my mind that God is agoing to reward you back, one of these days, because He says, no sinner shall stand before Me. Therefore, you can not stand before Him without being repenting. What will you do if you hear the trumpet sounding just while you are living in sin. And look up and see the Son of Man coming down among the clouds with His holy angels. I tell you if you not return back to God, you will be praying to let the mountains fall on you. And you will be praying to God, but He won't answer you, because He has been giving so many years stay upon the earth; but you don't repent of your sins. She he shall say depart from me, I never was knowing you before. Cast out to everlasting punishment. Just so I have been telling you to give your heart to Jesus while you here and you make me so many excuses but I keep on telling you to take Jesus for your Saviour. I shall keep on telling you until I bring you out I shall not keep myself still while I know that my friends in the deepest sins. Some of them are died in their sins. I can't do anything for them. Its only the thing for me to do is to pray for them. And my prayer will be ended one of these days for them and for you I shall try you with all might and in God's strength and I know I will fetch if I am faithful in God's sight I know he has been trying you by

the way he has been taking some of your friends away, and He bring a great trouble upon you so you can return unto Him and He has been sending His Holy Spirit into your heart still you always rejected Him,and I know that one of these days He will cut your name off as He take the friend of ours this week. I will tell you whose the woman you sent the money by her husband;he get killed;he was out sealing,and went to a island to get some eggs,he step on some moss, it slipped,he went down,and was all washed on the second of the month. So I tell you there is but a step between us and death. So we all need to be ready at the time when we shall never be sorry or not troubled,we shall always be in that beautiful home on high. I am all right now and my little sister all right so dont feel trou bled about us ever since you went away we never be punished I try to be a good girl but when I think of you sorrow always comes on me and I always know you are living in that deepest sin. I really dont know what to do for you to bring you out into the light where you shall be happy all your life I tell you mother if you only cry out to your Saviour then He shall answer your prayer. He always be ready to hear your prayer especially when you really want him to answer. He always be ready to hear your prayer especially when you really want him to answer. Pleas,Mother,take care of brother very nice,look after him.

From your daughter, Cora."

I give you her letter word for word as she wrote it. To-night at evening prayers I let three of the little ones lead in prayer. They wanted to. I wish you could have heard their touching prayers. One who is nearing the home above (she has consumption) prayed for strength to be patient under her pain that "did hurt her so." One prayed for my father and mother who were so far away from me. I asked her afterwards if she knew that I had no father or mother or sisters; that they were all up in that happy home. Her little eyes opened wide and filled with tears as she said no.

It is growing so late I will close.

A.J.Manning.

MRS. FREDERICK H. PIERSON, COR. SECRETARY.
MRS. JOHN F. PINGRY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
MISS M. JOSEPHINE PETRIE, YOUNG PEOPLE'S SEC'Y.
MRS. D. E. FINKS, EDITORIAL SECRETARY.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
156 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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816 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
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Sitka. Fannie Willard writes.

(After a year's training in hospital work Miss Frances H. Willard, one of our native teachers has again taken up the work among her own people at Sitka. As scholarship correspondent she writes the following to Young People's Societies and Bands contributing to the support of the Sitka Industrial School.)

Sitka, Alaska, February, 1900.

My dear Young People,-

It is a long, long while since I have written to you personally, and I am glad to have this opportunity again of telling you something of our missionary work in Alaska and of the people among whom we work. Do you know that the white men who make use of the remark, "There's no good Indian but a dead Indian," are not all dead yet themselves? You would think, wouldn't you, that after seeing and hearing that saying disproved so many times, they would be convinced of its untruthfulness? But they're not.

Here at Sitka are 133 of the cleanest, happiest boys and girls to be found in all this "Great Land" of ours. Eskimos from the north, Aleuts from the west, Haidas from the south, Tinneh from the interior, Tsimsheans and Thlingits from the coasts are living together in most friendly fashion in our mission schools. And yet the grandparents, and even the fathers and mothers, of these children were bitter enemies.

My grandmother taught me to hate the Sitka people, because members of our Stickine tribe had been massacred by them long ago. An insult was never forgotten. The mother taught her children to hate and revenge, and when the children grew up they, in their turn, taught their children the same wicked lessons. That is the reason why it seems almost a miracle that representatives of all these one time enemies should live so lovingly together.

What has accomplished this change? It is the power of the PRINCE OF PEACE. I met a white man who, while he did not exactly say, "There's no good Indian but a dead Indian," expressed the spirit of it. Really, I looked at him with much curiosity. Nothing but his apparent ignorance excused him in my eyes.

A people who 25 years ago practices a species of cannibalism, who tattooed their bodies; who believed in the power of witches and shamans; who ruthlessly sacrificed human beings at their funerals; who knew no law but the law of blood and revenge, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;" such a people are now in a fair state of civilization. Truly it is a dark past which they have left behind.

Only a few years ago a witch was tied to a stake on the beach, left there to be gradually covered by the cruel waves. That was among the Chilkats. The Hoonah people abandoned an old woman and her bit of a grandchild at a far away camping place, leaving them to starve, because they were believed to be witches. They were fortunately rescued by some prospectors and the child was brought to the Sitka Mission to be cared for.

During the war the Sitka people were forced to retreat under cover of the darkness. For fear of being betrayed by the crying of their babies, during the retreat, the women mercilessly strangled their little ones and left their dead bodies strewn along the trail. That was done here at Sitka.

Listen! This is what was written of the people one year after the treaty: "The orgies and debaucheries of the Indian are something to shock even the most hardened trader. Liquor being obtained in large quantities, a systematic plan of getting drunk in detachments is practiced. It is the duty of those sober about the village to look out for those who are drunk and attend to the various household duties, look after the canoes, children, etc. When the first detachment has sobered up, the others take their turn. Pandemonium reigns! The women are worse drunkards than the men. The hoochinoo, which they make, is not a native invention, as the process has been picked up from the whites. It is simply a distillation of potatoes, which are cooked, dumped into a tub and allowed to ferment, a little sugar or a very cheap molasses being added to produce the alcohol. This horrible product is taken in its raw state, the effect being to almost instantly rob a man of his senses. The part which rum is playing in causing such havoc is not to be underestimated."

This is a sad picture, you think. It would seem as if such people could never be civilized or Christianized. And truly, the missionaries you have helped to send to my people have had to battle with every form of vice, superstition and ignorance. The difficulties have been almost insurmountable. Mr. and Mrs. Willard suffered incredible hardship among the savage Chilkats. Mrs. McFarland at one time despaired of her life while working among the Stickines. Even within my memory, here at Sitka, she was mobbed in her own house, and the blood-thirsty Sitkas would have killed her, had it not been for the timely intervention of the officials here. But by their faith and God's help this is what the missionaries in Alaska have accomplished: six native Presbyterian churches; seven schools; 634 children in the schools; a church membership of 700; seven Sabbath schools; 605 S. S. scholars; a hospital with its far-reaching power for good; a Christian village, started at Sitka under the auspices of the Sitka Training School, where graduates from our mission schools have their homes; and a general bettering of the condition of the older people in their homes and villages - all this on the surface. Only God knows the larger results - souls saved of which we are ignorant, but over which the angels of heaven rejoice. This is a good picture to look at, isn't it?

What a contrast! the THEN and NOW of this people. The "people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined."

Frances H. Willard.

New York, June 28th, 1901.

Mr. WilliamA. Kelly,

Sitka, Alaska.

My dear Mr. Kelly:-

Yours of 14th inst., per Mr. Richards, received.

We have made your recovery a matter of thanksgiving, and we feel that the Lord has been very good in answering the prayers of your teachers, pupils, and the Woman's Board as well as other friends. I trust you will not undertake serious work too early, so as to injure your permanent recovery.

Now I must bring a matter of business to your attention. In a letter received yesterday from Dr. Wilbur, in response to one written him sometime ago answering certain questions propounded by him in regard to the possible future of the hospital, he presents his resignation. He gives as reasons therefor, the policy of the Board in denying him the help that he calls for, narrowing his sphere of usefulness; denying him the privilege of practicing outside of the natives, etc.

I am not sure but what this resignation is very agreeable to the Woman's Board, as they have never been quite satisfied with Dr. Wilbur's spirit and administration. Furthermore, as you know, Dr. Wilbur has had very extravagant ideas. He has wanted to make the hospital at Sitka an expensive institution, which the Woman's

Board cannot, under any consideration, allow.

Now, as it lies in our minds, the future can be outlined about as follows:-

(a) Secure, if possible, as Dr. Wilbur's successor, a lady physician.

(b) Have her devote her time almost exclusively to dispensary work and visitation among the natives, being truly a medical missionary.

(c) Leave Miss Gibson in charge of the hospital, so that in cases of sickness among the pupils, they can be transferred to the hospital and cared for by her together with the physician; but do away with the separate cooking department and kindred affairs connected with the hospital. That will, doubtless, curtail expenses a great deal.

Now I have simply outlined the situation as it appears to us. Our ladies would be very thankful if you would outline your policy. It may be that you could get along with Miss Gibson, by calling in, in cases of emergency, either for medical treatment or surgical operations, the naval surgeon. We understand that there is always stationed at Sitka such an officer, and that he is usually very kind, not only in giving treatment to the missionaries but, also, to natives when called upon.

There must, necessarily, be some changes made in the administration of the hospital and hospital work. The Woman's Board are not in position, financially or otherwise, to attempt to

Mr. Kelly--2.

carry forward the hospital work as such. They can only do the necessary work connected with the administration of their own school, and the thing for us to do is to decide how this can be best and most economically done.

At Durant, Indian Territory, and Tucson, Arizona, we have a lady physician. These physicians are also assistant matrons. Sometimes there is absolutely nothing for them to do in the way of medical service. Occasionally, an epidemic disease will break out, which will fill the hospital room with patients. At times there are cases of typhoid and other fevers, which require nursing, and the physician looks after these; and, what is better, trains the matrons to sit up with, and administer medicine to, and otherwise care for, the patients. This is a part of the training of the advanced pupils in these schools.

Now, my dear Mr. Kelly, may I ask you to give us an estimate of what you think ought to be done?

Mr. Wilbur's resignation takes effect September 30th.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. F. Kelly

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
D. STUART DODGE, D.D., President.
CHAS. L. THOMPSON, D.D., Secretary.
JOHN DIXON, D.D., Assistant Secretary.
HARVEY C. OLIN, Treasurer.
GEO. F. MCAFEE, D.D., Sup't School Work.

THE
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
MRS. DARWIN R. JAMES, President.
MRS. FREDERICK H. PIERSON, Cor. Secretary.
MRS. D. E. FINKS, Editorial Secretary.
MISS M. JOSEPHINE PETRIE, Young People's Sec.
MRS. JOHN F. PINGRY, Assistant Secretary.
MISS S. F. LINCOLN, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY REPORT,

One of these blanks is sent you for each quarter of the year for which you are commissioned. Under Details of the Work, write facts, thoughts, incidents and experiences—encouraging and discouraging—that the Board may know definitely the work you are doing. Put these in as interesting a form as possible, so that, if they are published in Home Missionary Periodicals, they will stir up the hearts of Christian people to sympathize with, pray for, and help support the cause in which you are engaged. On the reception of your quarterly report, with the quarterly voucher for the same period, the amount of compensation for the quarter, as determined by your Commission, shall be regarded as due; *and as soon thereafter as the funds will warrant* a check for the same will be forwarded to your order by the Treasurer. You are expected, also, to forward to the BOARD, by April 1st of each year, a statistical report of the preceding year, for which a prepared blank will be furnished you.

STANDING RULES.

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RULE 4. *The Quarterly School Voucher, correctly filled and properly signed, must in every case accompany this report.*

Sitka, September, 14th. 1901

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD:

Dear Sir: I submit, herewith, my report as Surgeon in the Industrial Training School for the Quarter ending Sept. 15th. 1901 19..

Name Bertrand K. Wilbur, M.D.

DETAILS OF THE WORK.

[If additional space is required, slip in an extra sheet.]

It it with feeelings that are well nigh indescribable that I submit, herewith, my report for the quarter just ended and a survey of the work of the medical department of this Mission for the past seven years, knowing that it will be the last report I shall present. But in the months that have past since I sent in my resignation I have been more positive of the wisdom of such action and while I regret the necessity of leaving work that has become so much a part of my life I would not recall my action.

As is always the case the summer months are the light ones as far as medical work is concerned and it has been even more so than usual this year. ~~as~~ Following the small-pox epidemic the natives, almost to the last man, left the Ranch and spread away to their summer camps. The numerical showing is as follows:---

	Last Quarter.	This Quarter
Number of prescriptions made hospital wards	821	175
" " " office	726	514
" " " at visits.	111	56
" " inschool dormitories	101	18

Of the visits, 12 were to Russians; 13 to whites; 10 to the Ranch and 21 to the model cottages. There were also 8 operations.

As early as possible the hospital was disenfected and this year with more than our usual care. It was thoroughly cleaned and the floors painted in a greater part of the house. Following this no patients were received for some weeks as there were no urgent demands for such treatment. On the first of August Miss Willard was found to be in need of operation for the removal of tuberculos glands and was operated successfully tho the extension of the di ease was so great that a very severe operation was necessary. She remained at the hospital about three weeks and has not yet fully recovered her strength. In the early part of August the winter rains began and there has been an increase in throat and chest troubles since.

Infective diseases of the eyes has become endemic among the girls. It is hard to have them follows strick hygienic measures when they are thus troubled and unless they do the spread of the disease is rapid. While the trouble is not serious it may easily become so unless very carefully watched. Considerable trouble is noticed with the vision of many of the scholars. This can be readily corrected by fitting glasses but owing to the somewhat singular appearance the children present wearing glasses they are not willing to do it, rather preferring the headache and eyestrain to the remarks of their playmates. I have corrected the errors in a number of the scholars but they will not wear their glasses. In some of the young people of the Cottage Settlement for whom I have prescribed and ordered glasses they are worn constantly and with great relief.

Before closing this report I would like to make a few observations, as it is to be the last. With regard to the enclosed summary it will be noticed that the hospital has received and cared for 1180 patients in its wards in seven years, with an aggregate of 15572 sick days. Each patient has averaged about 13 days in the hospital. The death rate has been 3.3 percent with 76. % of recoveries. The cost has varied from year to year but has averaged about 40 cents a day for food and dressings, instruments, light, fuel + medicine

per patient, while counting all expenses including the salary of the Dr. and nurse the cost per patient has been about $1.25. As an ofset to this rate of expenses it must be remembered that minor improvements and some instruments are counted in and help to swell the total. And also the amount taken in by the physician for fees and C. has not been deducted. Last year this amounted to over $600.00 or enough to pay for all the food purchased in the town, which includes all our meat, and for the extra help employed at the hospital. In other years the amount has not been as large but still it has been considerable. The summary also shows that 332 operations have been performed including two abdomunal sections ~~four~~ five cases of trephining the skull/a double cataract, amputations of leg etc. There have been 3 ~~cases~~ surgical deaths . In the office 9309 patients have been treated while a total of 27727 prescriptions have been made. In the year '95, which includes the six months work before the hospital was opened, you will notice the highest death rate ever recorded and the lowest percentage of recoveries the difference being 52% for '95 and 85% for the other years. This is a very strong proof of the benefit of the hospital, I believe.

The hospital at present is well equiped in all respects except in the matter of assistants. It ought to be ready to receive white patients for the calls for such service are frequent and such cases are always ready to pay well for the care required. Its the only place in town where white women could possibly go in case of need. We are throwing away money in refusing them. The natives are more ready than ever to come into the hospital , and that is the place and the only place where physicial help can be applied to any advantage. As far as helping the natives medically by visiting them in their homes in the Ranch it is simply time thrown away. Ofcourse a doctor can encourage them and find what cases need hospital treatment, best by visiting them there but one might as well throw his medecine in the bay as hope to accomplish many cures by prescrib

NOTE.

[To be answered by each commissioned worker.]

Number of times attended Teachers' Prayer Meeting. 2 of three meetings.

If your salary is assumed by a Society, have you written the quarterly letter?.....

STATISTICS.

[To be supplied by Principal Teacher only.]

No. of days in attendance at School.....

No. of Scholars in attendance, largest { Boarding Dep't..... / Day School .....

No. of Scholars in attendance, smallest { Boarding Dep't..... / Day School .....

No. of Scholars in attendance, average { Boarding Dep't ..... / Day School.....

No. of New Scholars { Boarding Dep't ..... / Day School.....

Is the School opened and closed with prayer?.....

Are the Scriptures read and taught?.....

Is the Catechism taught (Child's or Shorter)?.....

How many are Church Members?.....

How many were added to the Church this quarter?.....

Have you a Sabbath School?.....

Of how many members?.....

What No. of the Day Scholars attend the Sabbath School?.....

Is the Catechism taught in the Sabbath School?.....

How often have YOU attended?.....

In what capacity?.....

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Fill no Blank between these lines. Leave that to the Board.

Months, ending..... 19

REMARKS.

1. Each commissioned worker should read carefully the instructions given on the first page of this blank.

2. Make out the REPORT and fill up the VOUCHER and affix the signature to each as required by the Board.

3. REPORTS and VOUCHERS of commissioned workers in Boarding and Industrial Schools should be ENDORSED by the person in charge of the school, then forwarded to this office.

4. REPORTS and VOUCHERS of day school teachers and all other commissioned workers should be sent directly to this office without further endorsement.

Signature, B. K. Wilbur

Address, Sitka, Alaska.

Endorsed by.....

ing there. Our report shows that we have treated nearly 100 school children a year, in the hospital wards. Without such provision for their comfort and care I am certain that the death rate would have been very much higher. In the seven years there have been 35 deaths of which 23 were from consumption, 6 from capillary bronchitis and the others from shock, pneumonia, meningitis and cerebral tumor. While the Board has given me little encouragement to hope that the work of the hospital will be enlarged or even kept up as at present I sincerely trust that every effort will be used to make the hospital availabe to white people of the town and opened to the natives of Southeastern Alaska, even more freely. By very careful management the expenses might be possible reduced to an even lower figure. Other denominations , notably the Roman Catholics

are gaining a wide influence all over Alaska by their hospitals and unless our church is ready to hold what it already posesses and push it foreward it deserveves to be crowded from the field by those who will do, what is universally acknowledged the most potent agency of evangelization, mission hospital work.

I have not availed myself of the vacation granted by the Board as I am detained in Sitka until Oct. as expert medical witness in a trial. The work of the past quarter has been so light however, there has been little to do.

Inclosing I desire to accord the very highest praise to the Supervising Nurse, Miss Esther Gibson. A woman of deep piety and a real love for the native people, she has done more than the share of one person, these seven years. She has become a skilled anaesthetist and is worthy of every trust and confidence.

Miss Annie Hines, a native girl tho now more than twenty years old has been with the hospital since it opened seven years agoand has been very faithful. She has grown to be a very able assistant and one upon whom both Miss Gibson and myself have learned to lean when hard pressed.

I thank the Board for many kindnesses and much personal interest, especially when I was forced to go East for surgical treatment and I keenly regret that difference in judgement as to the policy of the Sitka Hospital

which necessitates our separation.

Summary of Medical Work at the Si

June 1894 to Oct. 1901

	1895	1896	1897
Number of Patients treated in the Hospital	86	191	206
" " Different Persons treated in "	69	88	113
" " School Children " " "	51	79	80
" " Natives " " "	22	36	31
" " Whites " " "	1	3	2
Aggregate Days Patients rec'd treatment	1227	2759	2594
Average " each patient " "	14.3	14.4	12.5
Percentage of deaths	8	2	3
" " unimproved	9	1	2
" " improved	35	12	12
" Cured	52	85	82
Number of prescriptions in wards	—	—	2634
" " Office patients	1000	1153	1119
Total number of prescriptions	3975	3672	3913
Operations performed	50	64	38

Ikoma Mission Hospital

B.K. Willis, M.D. Surgeon. Miss Gibson Superintending Nurse.

1898	1899	1900	1901 9 months	Totals
170	227	179	121	1180
101	110	111	91	
79	98	79	71	
19	9	28	14	
2	3	4	6	
2331	3349	1526	1786	
14.8	14.8	8.6	14.7	
4	1	½	5 8/10	Average death rate 9.30%
0	1½	2	0	
13	13½	13	8 1/10	
83	84	84½	86 1/10	Percentage of cures Average 76.7%
1988	2764	1712	1693	
919	1080	1751	1787	9309 Total 7 years
3446	4971	3812	3938	27727 - 7 years
53	59	50	18	332

Prof. C.C.Georgeson,
Sitka, Alaska.

Kassan, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.
November 1st. 1901.

Dear Sir:-

The seeds you so kindly send me were duly received this spring. I planted some of them myself and I gave the balance to the Indians here as requested by you. The Indians here are the Hydahs, and all of them raise good gardens every years. As for myself, I have lived here for the past seventeen years, and I have tried a garden evry year. The seeds you sent me were all good, and every one came up. The carrots were fine and did well, I got nine (9) sacks of them, while peas, parsnips, radishes also did well. Onions and my potatoes did not do so well. The ground I planted them on was new and I did not expect so much this year; but will have enough for my family this winter. Next spring I shall plant a big garden.

The kale you sent me, I planted in my new ground and you never saw stuff grow as it did; we had several messes of it and gave away lots, and still there is kale left now, 15 inches high.

I want to set out some blackberries, currents and gooseberries can you inform me where I shall be able to get the roots? also want some pie plant.

I enclose the names of the Indians, I gave the seed to. I have shown them how to plant them, and take care of them.

I was born on a farm in Illinoise and know a little about it, and and as long as I live I shall try and raise a garden of some kind.

With many thanks to you for seeds, I remain,

Yours truly,

W.T.Bernard.

12/17/01

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS,
A. C. TRUE, DIRECTOR.

ALASKA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.
C. C. GEORGESON,
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Sitka, Alaska. Dec. 13th, 1901

Rev. George F. McAfee, D.D.
Superintendent of School Work, Board of Home Mission,
#156 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Nov.27th. You request me to give you my opinion in regard to what it may be possible to do in the line of agriculture, at the Sitka Mission School. In compliance with this request, I shall cheerfully state what I think ought to be done at the school, and what I know to be possible to do in the line of agriculture.

It must be conceded that all the hardy vegetables, grains and forage for stock, can be grown, quite sucessfully in that region. As you are probably aware, vegetables of superior quality, have been grown there for a very long time, and live stock (cows and horses) have likewise been kept there for many years. There can therefore be no question in regard to the feasibility of raising these products of the farm at Sitka as far as climate is concerned.

Previous to my arrival there, grain had never been tried; but the general opinion was, that it could not be raised in that climate. I have now been experimenting there for four years, and I have succeeded in maturing grains every year. The past season I raised nearly four bushels of good wheat, although, I confess, that it was the worst season of the four; it was too dry in the spring

and too wet in the fall. Now, considering these facts, and the further fact that the Mission owns several hundred acres of the very best land in the Sitka Valley, it appears to me that the question, whether any farming should be done at the Mission, is reduced to one of policy and not limited by the natural possibilities.

I can, of course, not presume to pass judgement, as to the best policy, for the Board to pursue in this matter. There are doubtless several things to be considered, which I am not familiar with; but since you have asked me for my opinion, I feel compelled to say, that in my judgement the Board has followed a mistaken policy both from a financial standpoint, and from the standpoint of benitfiting the Indian wards in the school, which is, after all, the main point. If a portion of the land belonging to the Mission could be cleared and put under culture, even if it were only twenty or twenty five acres; nearly every thing needed for the food supply of the school, with the exception of common groceries, could be produced with little or no cost, to the institution. An abundance of vegetables could be raised for the liberal supply of both teachers and pupils, including such delicacies as raspberries, currents, and strawberries. Enough grain could be readily grown to feed all the poultry, that it would be desirable to keep, and likewise feed for dairy cows, sheep, and horses, which should, of course, minister to the necessities of the institution. If this is admitted, it must be evident that there would be a large saving in the purchase of food supplies.

But this is not all. In my judgement, by far the greatest benifit, which would accrue from such a policy, would be the instruction in practical agriculture, which would be imparted to the children. The time has already come in the States when the Indians are compelled to take to agricultural pursuits, though perhaps against their inclination, and the time will come in Alaska, when they will be compelled to do the same.

The filling up of the country with white men is gradually diminishing their chances for making a living by following their aboriginal occupations. They must do something else besides fishing and hunting, and it appears to me that it would be a much wiser policy to teach them to become husbandmen by which means they can become independent, rather than simply to teach them to become laborers, or carpenters; the latter trade being practically the only one which they can learn and practice with profit to themselves.

The point may be raised that the Indians will not farm. I think they will. They need instruction and encouragement; they must be shown how, and the benifit which accrues from it must be pointed out to them; but it is certainly a fact that since I have been in Alaska, and have made annual distributions of garden seed to missionaries and others with the request, that they give them to the Indians in their respective neighborhoods, and that they tell the Indians how to grow them, there has been a very marked increase in the number of native gardeners. I have no satistics on the subject, but the reports which come to me from nearly every direction are certainly to the effect that the natives are beginning to take an interest in the matter; that they have potato patches and turnip

patches and other garden vegetables, and I know from personal observation that they will eat these things and are glad to get them when they have the oportunity, even from patches not their own.

I think, moreover that agriculture would be a potent agent in civilizing these people and therefore in christianizing them.

The Sitka School has every facility for the employment of this agency. The most serious impediment to success , it seems to me, lies in the fact that the managers of the institution must be first converted to this view before it can be inaugurated.

How can this work be done by the school under the present conditions ? It is a very simple matter. There are a number of large boys at the school, all of whom are required to work, and do work, at various tasks. They go out in the woods and cut down trees for fire wood, build rafts and bring them in; they cut and carry in wood; they police the grounds; they help in the repairing and construction of buildings, etc. etc., all of which is necessary work, but it does not teach the boys much which will be of further benefit to them. It would in my judgement be very much better both for the institution and for the boys to hire the wood cutting done, if necessary, and instead employ the boys at farm work. By selecting a suitable piece of ground three or four acres, could be easily cleared by the boys in the course of a summer, with the aid of a yoke of oxen, and a simple stump pulling tackle, and after that the clearing could gradually be extended little by little, year by year, until the area, which it is considered wise, to put under culture is cleared. In the mean time, the cleared ground should be made prod-

uctive. Plant crops with the double purpose in view of supplying necessities and giving practical instruction in farming and gardening to the big boys and girls.

As long as I am stationed at Sitka it would give me pleasure to assist in this work, by my advice and a certain amount of supervision, if that is wanted; and I could also give occasional talks to the boys on practical subjects, should it be desired.

The boys, and girls, too, who have received this training at the school would certainly have one additional resource to fall back on for a livelihood in after life.

This, in brief, is my view of the situation at Sitka, and I may add, that mere schooling in the common branches is of but very little benefit to the Indian children. The force of the school aside from purely christianizing work should be expended in making them workers and producers of wealth for their own benefit.

I forward you a copy of my last report.

Very truly yours,

C. C. Georgeson

Special Agent in Charge

of Alaska Investigations.

P.S. I enclose copies of two letters just received, which shows that the Indians can and will make gardens, if taught how to do it.

These letters are but samples of many from nearly all parts of the Territory.

MAR 3- 1902

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
D. Stuart Dodge, D.D., President.
Chas. L. Thompson, D.D., Secretary.
John Dixon, D.D., Assistant Secretary.
Harvey C. Olin, Treasurer.
Geo. F. McAfee, D.D., Sup't School Work.

THE
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
No. 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Mrs. Darwin R. James, President.
Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson, Cor. Secreta
Mrs. D. E. Finks, Editorial Secretary.
Miss M. Josephine Petrie, Young People's
Mrs. John F. Pingry, Assistant Secretary.
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Rule 4. *The Quarterly School Voucher, correctly filled and properly signed, must in every case accompany this report.*

Feb. 5th. 1902 19

To the Secretary of the Board:

Dear Sir: I submit, herewith, my report as Assistant matron in the Sitka School for the Quarter ending Dec. 15th. 1901 19

Name Frances H. Willard.

DETAILS OF THE WORK.

[If additional space is required, slip in an extra sheet.]

"I wish you could, all of you, divest yourselves of the feeling that we are a BOARD- an unsympathetic corporation without a heart- set up upon a superior plane in our own or anybody's else estimation, and give us periodically some frank wordson any phase of the work which most interests you."

The work which mosts interests my head at present that Hlingit grammar of which Dr. Young has already written you. A few weeks ago I wrote a reply to Mrs. Pierson's letter of inquiry as to the need or usefulness of a Hlingit grammar.

I have often and often wished that our ministers and workers knew [illegible] language. Now, thanks to Dr. Young and the BOARD and Mr. Kelly and whoever else is to be thanked, this much of my Utopia is to become real. (Here I am counting my chickens before my eggs are hatched, and taking a lot of things for granted.) I am quite strong enough for this work and the scholarship correspondence, too.

Mr. Kelly has gathered together, during his long stay in our land, much fine material toward just such a book as we need. At present, he has placed the whole collection in my hands and, as soon as he finds the time, will, himself, devote some time to the work each day.

My knowledge of English being so very limited, I shall be only too glad to do what writing there is to be done, if Mr. Kelly will do the English end of the work.

this being but one of the many means to one great end, our interest is divided. As you know, there has been for over a year, an unusual interest shown by the older natives in the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God. The movement was started by our young people at the Cottage Settlement, aided by Mrs. Paul and Mr. Beck.

Then it was that the New Covenant Legion was organized. The interest is kept at the right temperature by nightly prayermeetings held from house to house. These meetings are conducted by different members of the New Covenant Legion.

As a result of this work, a great desire to spread the Good News gripped the hearts of some of these natives and the true Gospel was again carried to Killisnoo.

These native Gospel carriers have there prepared the way for a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Bannerman is now over there and we are praying that the Lord may grant him great victory; for at the same time that Mr. Bannerman went over, several canoe-loads of high caste natives went from Sitka to give a great heathen feast at Killisnoo.

There is a movement on foot (which also originated with our dear ex-students at the cottage settlement) to make the practicing of these old-time customs illegal. If 20 years of moral suasion alone has not been more successful in breaking up these heathen customs among the tribes, let us pray and work for a good law to aid us in the fight. This is the way these young Christians have reasoned it out.

Mr. Kelly (our lawyer-friend) has framed a pointed statement to the effect that all who desire for the native Alaskans a higher state of Christianity and civilization would like to see these heathen practices abolished forever by legislation. This resolution will be freely circulated and when public sentiment is aroused, these young people hope for the passage of a wise law against "old customs".

What the church alone could not do for the natives in the interests of cleaner living, has been accomplished by good laws.

Feb. 19th.

Since writing the above, we have received the sad news of Mrs. Pierson's death. The Sitka Training School feels that it has lost a friend and entheusiastic champion. From this far away north land which Mrs. Pierson loved, we send our expression of great sympathy for all who loved her and are missing her.

Faithfully yours,

Frances H. Willard

NOTE.

[To be answered by each commissioned worker.]

Number of times attended Teachers' Prayer Meeting. .....

If your salary is assumed by a Society, have you written the quarterly letter? .....

STATISTICS.

[To be supplied by Principal Teacher only.]

No. of days in attendance at School .....

No. of Scholars in attendance, largest { Boarding Dep't ..... / Day School ..... }

No. of Scholars in attendance, smallest { Boarding Dep't ..... / Day School ..... }

No. of Scholars in attendance, average { Boarding Dep't ..... / Day School ..... }

No. of New Scholars { Boarding Dep't ..... / Day School ..... }

Is the School opened and closed with prayer? .....

Are the Scriptures read and taught? .....

Is the Catechism taught (Child's or Shorter)? .....

How many are Church Members? .....

How many were added to the Church this quarter? .....

Have you a Sabbath School? .....

Of how many members? .....

What No. of the Day Scholars attend the Sabbath School? .....

Is the Catechism taught in the Sabbath School? .....

How often have YOU attended? .....

In what capacity? .....

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Fill no Blank between these lines. Leave that to the Board.

Months, ending ..... *19*..

REMARKS.

1. Each commissioned worker should read carefully the instructions given on the first page of this blank.

2. Make out the REPORT and fill up the VOUCHER and affix the signature to each as required by the Board.

3. REPORTS and VOUCHERS of commissioned workers in Boarding and Industrial Schools should be ENDORSED by the person in charge of the school, then forwarded to this office.

4. REPORTS and VOUCHERS of day school teachers and all other commissioned workers should be sent directly to this office without further endorsement.

Signature, Frances H. Willard

Address, Sitka Alaska

Endorsed by Wm A. Kelly

C. L. THOMPSON

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Education.
ALASKA DIVISION.

Sitka, Alaska, Feb. 13th

Dr. Geo. F. McAfee
Board of Home Missions
Superintendent of Schools
[illegible] Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir,

I write today to learn whether or not the "Klinget Handbook, which Miss Willard and I are now working upon could be printed there or not. It must be done in a book printing office, for diacritical marks will have to be used.

If you cannot have it done there, then I will get it done in San Francisco as I hope to be in San Francisco before long.

Kindly address me "Occidental Hotel" Seattle, Wash.

Very truly yours
Wm. A. Kelly

Department of the Interior
District of Alaska

Office of the Executive

C. L. THOMPSON.

D

Sitka, Alaska, March 24, 1902.

Rev. Geo. F. McAfee, D. D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Doctor:

Your letter was received in due time and I have delayed answering hoping that I might have something definite to propose. As soon as I received it I went at once and conferred with Mr. Kelly. The opinion I got then was that if he could get off for a vacation for a few months he would be willing to continue the work, but that he would be pleased if the Board could get some one to take his place. Subsequently he called the teachers together and told them that he thought that he should give up the work on account of his health mainly. They are all much attached to him and plead with him not to give up but take a vacation and resume the work. Their loyalty to him I believe has touched him very deeply. However before going off he told me that he believed that he would not be able to stand the great strain of such labor. Now I have been looking over my list of acquaintances here and there is not a single man that I could recommend for the place. There is some insuperable difficulty in each case. The fitness of heart is the prime consideration, common horse sense, bodily strength and great bulk of body counts for [illegible] in the way of discipline, a practical knowledge of affairs, a man [illegible]

[illegible] sense of justice and who will hear both sides of a case. Such men I tell you are not plentiful in Alaska and I suppose they are not crowding each other on Fifth Avenue.

Of late there has been some serious outbreaks by the boys and girls. It must be in the blood and across years. I suppose you have heard all about. The cases of Alice Washington and Lizzie Kadashan are very discouraging. These two girls are probably the best educated of any of the girls who [illegible] the Mission and have had more good influences thrown around them and yet they seem deliberately to choose an evil road. The teachers I know feel downhearted over such developements.

I think that the time has come for a very marked change in your methods. The boys and girls who have married early and who have settled in the cottages have made the best showing, in fact have done and are doing as well as the average whites. Less education and more work. The training should be along the lines which they can follow when they get out. You do not make enough of the industrial work with a view that it shall help support the mission. Basket weaving would bring in a large sum each year and this business the girls could keep up after they are married. The demand is at no time filled. This too is their own industry to which they take kindly. There should be a metal working establishment to make all the camp stoves, air-tight heaters and [illegible] ware which can be disposed of here and in other towns even if there should be very little profit in this department at first I feel sure it will come out ahead in a few years.

What shall I say of the cultivation of the ground? Is it not to the discredit of the mission that so little has been done. I say put every fellow to hard work and if any will not work do not let him eat. I believe that is the safest. The cottage system should be extended. I do not believe one has yet a garden, very few have cleaned off their lots and a number have had them for years. In fact the streets and lots have a shabby appearance. The cultivation of the soil will at least furnish all the vegetables that are needed for I raise enough for my family of fourteen consumers. More work I tell you and less education for a generation. I would pick my workers from the farms in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois- I believe that a seminary training in a large measure unfits young men for good missionary work of this kind.

I don't know whether Corser is doing any good or not at Wrangel. I have an idea that he is lazy- Have him take off his coat and go to work. Let St. Paul be our model for missionary activity. He was not ashamed of working with his hands and I'll venture that every tent that he turned out was a good one.

The spiritual and the industrial works among the people must be yoked together and they can not be well separated.

If Mr. Kelly could travel and visit such places as Tuskegee, Hampton and Carlisle he would come back enamored for industrial work. You should make it a rule to give the Superintendent here three months vacation every two years and require it to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pay for it [illegible].

Yours truly,

John G. Brady

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

MRS. DARWIN R. JAMES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
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MRS. DELOS EDWIN FINKS, EDITOR HOME MISSION MONTHLY

BAND LETTER.

Sitka, Alaska, November 10, 1909.

Dear Junior Co-Workers: While you children are doubtless reveling in the last joys of Indian summer, our boys and girls are beginning to get ready to skate and in a general way enjoy the cold weather which is even now upon us. The snow is creeping farther and farther down the mountain sides, and only a short distance from the mission buildings are hundreds of beautiful white, dazzling "Christmas trees." Just at present we are having beautiful weather, perfectly calm, but cold. Real winter is here —yet the children are wishing for even colder weather and "a great plenty" of snow and ice. Then they will have "a good fun," they say. How jolly it would be if those of you who enjoy the good old-fashioned ice-skating and the other winter sports, might be here to take part in them with our little Alaskans! I wonder how you'd like to play with your dusky unknown friends. I just know you'd find them the best playfellows in the world. You'd find they like to play the games you do; the girls never tire of playing "lady," and they have grand times imitating the tourists who visit the school. The women from the States bring them new ideas, and so they keep right up with the styles. They love to play with dolls, even the large girls like to make dolls and dress them. When they wish to show some special kindness to a teacher, they make a "fancy doll" (as they say) and send it to her with a little note of appreciation; or perhaps they'll make a bead chain for her. You may be sure it makes us teachers proud and happy to be remembered in that way, for the chains are very pretty, and then we know, too, that they are making a sacrifice in giving them to us. The games of the boys are many and varied—as boys' games always are. They love athletic sports of all kinds, marbles, and so on, but I think they enjoy getting together and singing and listening to stories better than anything else. They clamor continually for stories. Stories of the Bible and of Lincoln they never tire of, and the oftener they hear them the better they like it. We teachers often wonder how we can ever manage to replenish our fund of stories fast enough to satisfy the demands of these eager little people. If it were not that they like to have them repeated, we could not do so. They read everything they can manage to get hold of. Funny papers delight them. Lately I heard a boy using a choice bit of slang, and when I asked where he heard that he informed me that he saw it in "Buster Brown," and then proceeded to say off quite a list of clever sayings he had read in the funny papers. I think I never saw children so quick to pick up things as these children are. They are natural imitators and we are often amused at seeing them — unknown to them perhaps—give a grand "take-off" on the teachers.

But most of all I wish you might see them in their Christian Endeavor work. I believe they would be a real inspiration to many people in the States. Our Junior Endeavor is made up of boys ranging from nine to fourteen years of age, and these little fellows conduct their own meetings and take part with a promptness that seems almost surprising. We are very proud of our Sunday-school also. When the call was made for money for the new buildings some time ago, every pupil was keen to give something. A great many of course have no money except what they can manage to earn by doing errands and little jobs for the people around the school. Those children set to work at once to earn money, for it had to be brought in within a week after the call was made, and how so many children found ways to do it here I don't know, but I do know that next Sunday, when the collection was taken, a beautiful little nest egg for the building fund was in the baskets, and I think nearly every pupil in the school had a share in it. Lately, too, the pastor made a plea for money for the church and some of our boys were the very first to pledge money. I wonder if you can realize just what that means to these boys? We know how much it means and it makes us more happy than we can say to see our pupils make efforts like this to promote Christianity.

Your little friends in the Northland send you greetings and desire to have you remember them in your little meetings and think of them as being a part of you.

Most cordially yours,

(Miss) Mabel A. McDill.

[Note—Bands contributing towards the support of the Sitka school are entitled to two letters a year. In order to receive them regularly correct addresses must be sent to this office. Please have this letter read in your Mission Band Meetings.]

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MRS. DELOS EDWIN FINKS, EDITOR HOME MISSION MONTHLY

MRS. SUSAN L. STORER, SEC. FREEDMEN'S DEPT.
REBSAMEN BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dear Girls and Boys:-

No doubt you want to know about the Training and Industrial School at Sitka, Alaska, because it is the special work assigned to Bands. Sheldon Jackson was impressed with the need for schools in Alaska when he visited that far away land and saw the misery the boys and girls were enduring on account of their heathen customs. You can read about these customs in your study book, "Alaska for Juniors."

The first school was opened at Wrangell with Mrs. A. R. McFarland as teacher. After a time some of the girls who attended the school went to Mrs. McFarland and begged her to keep them in her home because their mothers wanted them to marry some men whom they feared. Just think of being afraid your own mother would make you do wrong!

About the same time a day school was opened at Sitka and the pupils seemed well content until the Christian training they were receiving led them to see the wickedness in their own homes. One day some boys went to their teacher and said they could not live home any more and asked her if they could not fix up an old building which had been used by the Russian soldiers before the United States had bought Alaska from Russia. She told the boys they could do as they wished, but she feared they would not be comfortable. The boys went to work and made some bedsteads, they had always slept on the floor before, but now they were going to live in "Boston" style, as they called

it. They also found some old tin cans and polished them up to look like looking-glasses, and hung them up in the room. As they had no mattresses or pillows they just wrapped themselves up in their blankets and slept on the slats of the bedstead.

That you may understand why these boys could not live at home, I must tell you about the home of the native.

This "home" consisted of one large room with a large fire-place in the center, with no chimney, but just a hole in the ceiling through which the smoke escaped. Around this fire cooking was going on all the time, day and night, for from eight to ten families lived in the house, which is called a "Communal house." When one family finished cooking another was ready for a meal. They ate any time of the day or night and never troubled to wash the kettle in which the food had been prepared. When the meal was ready, all the family sat around the one big kettle and each with his own spoon dipped in and helped himself, and when they had finished they put their spoons back in the pot for the next "eat." Around the sides of the room were platforms on which the different families slept. Day and night men were gambling, fighting and carousing, children quarreling, dogs barking--all confusion. Do you wonder these boys wanted to get away by themselves? Think, too, of anyone trying to follow Jesus in such a place as that; do you think you could?

There are still some of these communal houses, but some of the boys and girls have grown up and built comfortable houses of their own. A good many years have gone by since the schools at Wrangell and Sitka were opened. Wrangell has been closed, but at Sitka there are now accommodations for one hundred and fifty boys and girls. They have about the same lessons as you have, and they study the Bible

every day, and could you hear them recite Bible verses and even whole chapters, you would be surprised.

In addition to their regular school duties the girls in turn get the meals, wash dishes, make the beds and keep the house in order. They are also taught to sew so they can make and mend their clothes. The boys are taught different trades as they care for the buildings, shoe the horses, look after the wagons, etc., all under the direction of the teacher missionaries.

We also have a Bible training class in which the students are prepared to become missionaries to their own people.

Will it not be a pleasure for you to do all you can to help these children to become good Christians? Each member of the band can have a little Indian tepee in which to keep the money; we will send you as many as may be needed--your leader will collect them monthly or quarterly and send the money to us to provide for Sitka.

Then you will have a share in the school and we will send you two Band letters a year telling about the boys and girls you are helping.

Yours in the Master's service,

Mrs. J. H. A. Gildersleeve

Alaska Boys and Girls with Their Mission Teacher.

Little Girls Gathering Fish Eggs.

How Alaska Babies are Wrapped to Keep the Cold Out.

Ask Someone to Tell You About this Queer Totem.

How Sitka Looks Across the Harbor.

A Little Mother Caring for Baby Sister.

The "Alaska," Made by Sitka Boys for Exhibition at the St. Louis Fair.

Our Sitka Boys Ready to Play for the Tourists on the Steamers that Stop There.